

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Free of Postage in Lincoln County



N. O. WALLACE, Editor.

Office—At the same Old Stand: Sign of the "Observer Printing Office."

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Thursday Morning, August 7, 1856

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
WILLIAM H. POLK, of Maury,
ISAM G. HARRIS, of Shelby.

FOR THE DISTRICTS,
No. 1—SAMUEL POWELL, of Hawkins.
No. 2—JAMES W. McFARLAND, of Overton.
No. 3—D. M. KEY, of Hamilton.
No. 4—E. L. GARDNER, of White.
No. 5—E. A. KEEBLE, of Rutherford.
No. 6—JAMES H. THOMAS, of Maury.
No. 7—THOMAS J. BROWN, of Giles.
No. 8—J. G. POWELL, of Montgomery.
No. 9—J. D. C. ATKINS, of Henry.
No. 10—D. M. CURRIN, of Shelby.

Dose for Know Nothings once Whigs

The dose is nauseous, says the Huntsville Advocate, but it is not of our mixing. It was compounded by one Doctor Andrew Jackson Donelson in 1851, who then concocted all sorts of pills, purges and pukes, which he administered to old Whigs through the Washington Union. He was then especially indignant at the feeling in favor of Mr. Fillmore in preference to "the brilliant names of Cass, Woodbury, Dallas, Douglas, Walker, Buchanan, Butler," etc., "whose patriotic light is as clear in the political firmament as that of the milky-way in our skies," and he prepared and administered the following to correct the public pulse and restore it to a more healthful beat! We now prescribe it to Know Nothings once Whigs, who have with very faces swallowed the Doctor himself!

But seriously, in 1851, as editor of the Washington Union, Andrew Jackson Donelson, the present Know Nothing nominee of the Southern wing of the Order, thus denounced Mr. Fillmore, his Administration and the Whig party, and expressed his indignation at the idea of Mr. Fillmore's being thought of for the Presidency in preference to the "brilliant name" of Buchanan. It is Andrew Jackson Donelson who pours out the vials of his wrath in the following extract upon Mr. Fillmore and the old Whig party. Digest the extract as you best can, gentlemen Know Nothings, once Whigs:

"Although the measure (the Compromise of 1850,) if considered as one of a party nature, would fall to the credit of the Democrats, whether it be tested by the members whose votes and influence passed it, or by the sacrifice which it makes to the cause of union, yet we see it announced as the signal by which an administration is to be continued in power, whose only prominent distinction thus far is that it cuts off the heads of office-holders because they have been faithful to the political convictions of their lives. And what is the reason given for this alarming and extraordinary demand? Let not the reader be amazed: it is that President Fillmore will execute the laws—will be faithful to his oath and execute the laws!

That we may not be supposed to exaggerate the pretensions of the Whig party, we need only to refer to the fact that its candidates in Tennessee have already proclaimed the name of Millard Fillmore as that around which the royal friends of the Compromise must be rallied, and the Administration installed into power which will discard from the councils of the nation all who dare to stand upon the old platform of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. The brilliant names of Cass, Woodbury, Dallas, Douglas, Walker, Buchanan, Butler, Houston, Dickinson, and Marcy, and hundreds of others who are scattered over our

vast confederacy, but whose patriotic light is as clear in the political firmament as that of the milky-way in our skies, these names are to be taken away from the public honor, and President Fillmore must shine as the star of the first magnitude because he will not falsify his oath to execute laws. Was ever an effort so out of proportion to a cause brought to the notice of a reasoning and discriminating as well as patriotic people? Never before in our history has a demand been made on the public credulity which proves so conclusively the genius of the party which adopted the maxims of Alex. Hamilton in the early days of the Republic, and which we have the authority of Mr. Jefferson for saying, were founded on the belief that our people were ignorant, and could not be governed by any other than a strong consolidated government. There is to be no inquiry into the past history of President Fillmore: his pledge to the abolitionists of the North to abolish slavery in the territories of the United States—his support of the corruptions of the bank—his identity with all the extravagant pretensions of the Federalists on the subject of taxes and monopolies—must be forgotten because he will execute the laws. Have we any guarantee from this assurance that he will execute the laws, more than Mr. Seward, or Mr. Wade, or honest John Davis would give, if placed in the Presidency?

"It accords with the waning extravagance of unscrupulous politicians, whose unmarked designs have been rejected by the people, to bury the past, to discard old issues, and to create a new standard of political faith which may cover the follies and weaken the odium of former defeat."

Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Fillmore.

Some of the South American Know Nothing press are terribly exercised at the fact that Mr. Van Buren is out for Mr. Buchanan. In reply to an article in the Richmond Whig on this subject, the Richmond Enquirer makes the following fair and distinct proposition, which will not be taken up, of course:

"The Whig goes off into a conviction of alarm, shocks the nerves and disturbs the dreams of very old women and very young girls, by the terrible apparition of danger which it conjures up in its ghastly columns; and all because Martin Van Buren is going to vote for James Buchanan! Yet the Whig supports Millard Fillmore, and recommends him to the confidence of the South. Now, we have no admiration for Martin Van Buren. We make no apology for his course, and feel no sympathy with his sentiments. But we will do him the justice to say, that in the eye of the South, he is an angel of light in comparison with Millard Fillmore. This is no idle assertion. The record will convict us if we utter any libel to the character of Millard Fillmore. We challenge the Whig to this trial of record. We want no vague denial, no indignant declamation. Will you take your candidate's record on the slavery question, and compare it with the record of Martin Van Buren? Will you collate their votes and speeches on all measures affecting the rights of the South, and agree to repudiate Fillmore if he is found to be worse than Martin Van Buren? This is a simple and distinct proposition. To make it perfectly fair, we pledge ourselves to support Fillmore if his record is as good as Van Buren's. Now, what say you, neighbor? Do you accept the challenge? Give us a monosyllable reply—yes or no.

THEY CAN'T BE CAUGHT.—We find the following paragraph in the Louisville Courier:

"The know nothings are more liberal in Indiana than they have been before. They had a county convention in Brookville last Saturday week, and at this convention they nominated the German Protestant minister as a candidate for treasurer, and Simeon Bath, a German Catholic, for sheriff. By this they thought to secure the German vote, both Protestant and Catholic, for their own candidates. But they got fooled, as both candidates declined to run under that party."

Mr. Eames, of Malden, Mass., was one of the committee appointed by the convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore, to notify him of his nomination. Mr. E. is now in favor of Fremont, because he deems it impossible that Mr. Fillmore can be elected. Thus is Fillmore losing and Fremont gaining strength every day and hour throughout the North.

Donelson on Fillmore.

The most unnatural political association that now exists is that between Fillmore and Donelson. Whilst the latter was editor of the Washington Union a proposition was started that the compromise Democrats and conservative Whigs should form a "Union party" for the re-election of Mr. Fillmore. The proposition was indignantly contemned and rejected by Major Donelson, and for his contemptuous rejection of it the Baltimore American took him to task. Major Donelson's reply to the American discloses his opinion of Mr. Fillmore so distinctly that we reproduce an extract for the benefit of Mr. Fillmore's ardent admirers:

"The Baltimore American is not well suited with our contemptuous rejection of its absurd proposition, that the Democrats who rally upon the maintenance of the Compromise, as a platform on which to carry out the ancient and time-honored principles of their great party, should join the 'conservative Whigs' in a new Union organization to sustain and re-elect President Fillmore. The American begs us to spare it any further expression of our 'astonishment.' That we will do if the American will but spare us and the country any further persistence in such notorious fooleries. For is it not, to the plain sense of every plain man, a monstrous folly to ask a national democrat to sustain Mr. Fillmore, now repudiated by two-thirds of his own party as an eleventh hour apostate from KNOWN ABOLITIONISM of 1848, to the old democratic doctrine of non-intervention as imbedded in the Compromise?"

This denunciation of Mr. Fillmore by Donelson was after the Compromise measures became laws, and Mr. Fillmore was executing them!

A Rev. Politician Roughly Handled.

They had a regular 4th of July celebration at Clarksville, Mercer county Pa., which was participated in by citizens of all parties. There was nothing to mar the festivities, except a political tirade introduced by a reverend gentleman. We extract from the Western Press:

"He commenced a regular abolition, disunion harangue, and so thunder-struck were the citizens that he had proceeded some minutes before they could decide what course of action to take. He went so far as to speak of 'the murderous villain who now occupies the chair as chief magistrate of the country,' when a simultaneous yell of indignation rose from all parts of the assembly, as an intimation to the reverend reviler that he had exhausted their endurance. Cries of 'knock him down!' 'throw him off the platform!' etc., followed, and for a time it seemed as if the disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus might find what he would call 'murderous villains' nearer home. His few friends vociferated loudly about the 'freedom of speech,' but the citizens present, without distinction of party, were competent to distinguish between 'free speech' and free blackguardism, and compelled the worthy exemplar of Christian love and charity to sit down."

DISAFFECTION AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

We learn that there is very great dissatisfaction among the Democrats of East Feliciana, La., at the nomination of Buchanan and Breckenridge. The cause of this lamentable state of things, is said to be, that they have been unable, after the most diligent search, to find any one who will bet that Fillmore and Donelson will carry a single State. It is to be hoped that the next National Convention of the party will consider the case of these unfortunates, and bring out a ticket about which there may be some difference of opinion.

The attempt to form an electoral ticket for Fillmore in Indiana will prove a failure. Some of the persons placed upon it have declined, and others, doubtless, will refuse the questionable honor. One of the Secretaries of the Fillmore Convention at Indianapolis last week, was R. N. Hudson, editor of the Terre Haute Express. After returning home, Mr. H. hauled down the Fillmore and Donelson flag, and raised in its stead that of Fremont and Dayton.

OHIO POLITICS.—There will be but two parties in Ohio—Buchanan and Democracy on one side, and Fremont on the other. The Cleveland Herald says the entire Fillmore ticket is now out of the field.

The "Hyer-Law" Cowards.

The Chicago battalion whose memorable surrender at the sight of four unloaded stove pipes has obtained such distinction, are not the only persons who have earned dishonorable fame in the war of treason. The Massachusetts men—those who started from "Bunker Hill to plant freedom in Kansas, or die, like Warren, on the field," but who allowed themselves to be disarmed and sent home, are also receiving "Jesse." Theodore Parker preached a sermon in Boston, and he thus spoke of his cowardly brethren:

He denounced the New England Kansas emigrants as cowards. He denounced "the faithful" at Worcester because they did not even "swear an oath" over the cowardice and pusillanimity of the Sharp's rifle men who had surrendered on their way to Kansas, and returned to the "heart of the commonwealth" minus their guns and their back-bones. He endeavored to show that cowardice was a New England proclivity. He said these men should stay at home, and let the women and girls go out; and "make the rough places smooth" for them, by putting to flight the "border ruffians" and the U. S. troops, and then protected by women behind, and women in flank, all armed with disbelts and brooms, the men in the centre with their rifles that they might be taken through in safety. Said he, "Six half-horse half-alligator men from Kentucky or Missouri will put to flight all the loud-talking abolitionists of New England." (Sensation—some applause in the galleries.)

English Forces for North America.

Orders have been issued by the Admiralty to reinforce the British squadron on the North American station, with all possible dispatch—supposed in consequence of the uncertain position of relations with the United States.

The Nile, 91; the Shannon, 51; the Pyrites, 21; and the Cossack, 21 guns, have been telegraphed to prepare for foreign service with all possible dispatch. Their destination is reported to be North America.

Orders were on the 7th inst. received at Woolwich arsenal, to prepare 62,000 rounds of ball ammunition. There have been up to the present moment 54 bills of lading received at Woolwich intimating the early arrival of that number of store vessels from the seat of the late war with returned ordnance and other stores.

The United Service Gazette states that the Commander-in-Chief has given directions that the officers and men of the West India Regiments are to be carefully instructed in the gun drill. 100 of these most proficient in each regiment are to receive artillerymen's pay. A redistribution of the West India regiment is shortly to take place.

On the 3d instant, a disastrous hail storm fell at La Chute, Lower Canada, and swept over an area of about three miles. The hail came down with such force, as in some cases to penetrate through the shingles of the roofs. Some women, through fear, ran out, and their faces were black and blue from the pelting hail. Sheep and fowls were killed and the fields were strewn with dead crows and small birds. Many farmers suffered the entire loss of their crops, as they were so far advanced that they will not recover; fine fields of wheat and corn, that were looked on with pride at noon, were in one hour afterwards shorn of every blade.

A NUT FOR ABOLITIONISTS.—The Norfolk Angus says Messrs. Rowland & Bro., of that city, recently furnished their negro Jim with funds to make a tour, alone, through the Northern States, which he did, stopping in New York, Bedford, Mass., Fall River, and other abolition holes, where he saw a number of fugitive slaves, very much dissatisfied with their condition. Jim returned a few days since, well contented with his lot in life.

PRIVILEGING.—It is stated from Washington that France has informed our Government that the principle of restraining the use of privateers in future will be insisted upon by her, together with the other powers. Mr. Marcy is preparing a document which will be forthcoming in a few days, in which he will take high ground in sustaining the American doctrine, against this foreign assumption.

The Logan Gazette, one of the oldest whig papers in Ohio, calls on its "ten thousand whig readers" to vote for "Buck and Break."

What Becomes of It?

"Not a dollar of any of the money subscribed in the East has ever reached these parts."

So writes a resident of Kansas to a gentleman in New York city. This is not surprising. We never thought that a dollar of the money out of which the fanatical boobies, who "shriek for freedom," were wheedled by those impious knaves, Reeder, Lane, Beecher & Co., would ever be sent to its pretended destination. It was not intended that it should. The fact is, we believe, that the troubles in Kansas was thought by these self-appointed governors of affairs in that territory to afford an excellent pretext for "raising the wind," by which they could "feather their own nests" and appropriate the remainder, if any, to promote the interests of their "wooly-horse" candidate for the Presidency. The money was wanted to buy votes for the Republican nominee.

"Who having lost his credit, pawned his rent, is therefore fit to have a government?" As his supporters seem to think—Kansas fund; pshaw, what cared they for Kansas? The wonder is that the shrewd Yankees could have been so easily gulled, and duped out of the proceeds of their "horn flints," "wooden nutmegs" and "shoe peg oats."

The absconding Governor and his condottors have been playing a winning game, and if they were disposed to tell the truth could now exclaim:

"Some of us, in trusts, have made The one hand with the other trade; Gained vastly by their joint endeavor, The right a thief, the left receiver; And what the one, by tricks, forestall'd, The other, by as sly, retail'd."

SO, HO!

The Quebec (Canada) Mercury, itself abolition, is urging the Canadian Parliament to pass an act to send back to the United States the large number of fugitive blacks that have been transferred to Canada "free soil" by underground operators, and thus to compel their masters to take care of them. The Canadians are getting tired of the black nuisance which is yearly increasing on their "free soil," and they are now actually proposing to send back darkies who have already secured their freedom and are on "free soil" into slavery, and this for the purpose of making their masters take care of them.

GOOD NEWS.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 18th of August. It will be a great relief to the country to know that the Abolition Know Nothing House has finally adjourned, and is no longer in session to do mischief.

CURIOUS INVENTION.—A very curious invention has been made in England. Its object is the manufacture of picture frames and other articles of like description, out of broke; and, singularly enough, such an object as this can be successfully accomplished. It is done, as we understand, by reducing pieces of old bricks to powder, mixing this powder with some portion of the tar, or refuse of the gas works, and then compressing into suitable moulds. The result is said to be a solid, durable and beautiful article; of almost any given pattern.

The Philadelphia Democrat, a German daily paper of large circulation, which supports Buchanan and Breckenridge, denounces the report of the Black Republican journals as to a majority of the German population being Abolitionists and in favor of Fremont, as a libel. "The fruitless attempts of the opposition, to manufacture public opinion, is reacting upon themselves, as the frauds become one by one exposed. The Germans are democrats, both in education and habits, and will never leave their party to follow some sentimental absurdity, which cannot stand the test of reason."

At a recent trial in Wisconsin, the subject of controversy was a demijohn of whiskey, which was ordered to be brought into court. The defendant was tried, and so was the whiskey—in other words the whiskey was drunk and so was the jury.

The fine (\$300) imposed by the court on Brooks for using Sumner, was the same that Gen. Sam Houston many years ago had to pay for whipping Stansbury of Ohio for words spoken in debate.

Why he Signed It!

In 1854 Mr. Fillmore made a speech in Louisville, Ky. In the Journal of the 18th March, of that year, it is reported. In alluding to the death of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Fillmore said:

"Though he had been for many years a politician, he could say that the only sleepless nights he had ever passed on account of political anxiety, was that on which Gen. Taylor died. His sleeplessness arose from his deep feeling of the weight of the duties unexpectedly devolved upon him. He reviewed during the hours of that night his own opinions and life. He was sensible that he had drunk in with his mother's milk, and had cherished from his youth up, a feeling, even a prejudice against slavery."

In relation to the fugitive slave law, Mr. Fillmore is thus reported by the Louisville Journal, stating that he had objections to it, that he regretted the necessity for its passage, that he had doubts as to its constitutionality, and why he signed it—It is Mr. Fillmore himself giving his own reasons for his own conduct:

"Mr. Fillmore spoke of the adoption of the compromise measure of 1850, and especially of the Fugitive slave law. This law, he said, had some provisions in it to which he had objections. He regretted the necessity of its passage at all."

When the bill came to him from the two Houses, in the midst of hurry and confusion and difficulties, he examined it, and a doubt came up in his mind whether it was not unconstitutional, as denying the rights of habeas corpus to the fugitive slave. He referred the question to our accomplished Kentucky lawyer, his Attorney General, who gave his opinion that the law was not a violation of the Constitution; thereupon, said Mr. Fillmore, I gave my signature to the bill."

A SIGN!

Recently the House voted to admit Kansas as a free State into the Union under the Topeka bogus Constitution, with Lane and Reeder as Senators. That vote showed the following significant result: Northern Know Nothings, years 79—says 5; Southern Know Nothing, years 00—says 21; while the Democrats, North and South, voted against it in solid mass. Thus, if left to Northern Know Nothings, Kansas would now be in the Union as a free State under the illegal and criminal proceedings of a traitorous Convention at Topeka! And this further fact is exhibited, that the Southern Know Nothings were again forced to separate from the Northern Know Nothings. Now, why don't they make a final separation and vote for Buchanan at once? In every case where the South has been interested the Southern Know Nothings had to go with the Democrats against the Northern Know Nothings. Why not go also with the Democrats for Buchanan against Northern Know Nothings?—Huntsville Advocate.

Expulsion of Mr. Brooks.

A few weeks since Preston S. Brooks of S. C., very justly chastised one Charles Sumner, an abolitionist, for slandering his native State and for making an unprovoked attack upon Senator Butler, a relative of Mr. Brooks—for which Mr. Brooks was arraigned, fined \$300 and \$85 costs. After getting what money they could out of Mr. Brooks, the Black-republicans conceived the great idea of expelling Mr. Brooks from his seat in Congress. They spent days and days in preparing reports, making speeches, creating buncombe and the like—and the day comes up on which the vote is to be taken, and how stands the vote of the Fillmore men and the Democracy on the expulsion of Mr. Brooks? For expulsion there were 121, against 95—all the Fillmore men North except one, voting for expelling, including Mr. Haven, the right hand man of Mr. Fillmore, while the Northern Democrats voted against the expulsion. Will Southern men look upon this vote and see who are the men at the North who are standing up to their constitutional rights?

Daniel S. Dickinson, the leader of the Hards, is stumbling it in New York for Buchanan. He never proved false to the South, and is true now—hence his activity in the campaign.

W.J. & R.F. Stegall,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Lincoln and adjoining counties, that they have on hand, or will make to order,

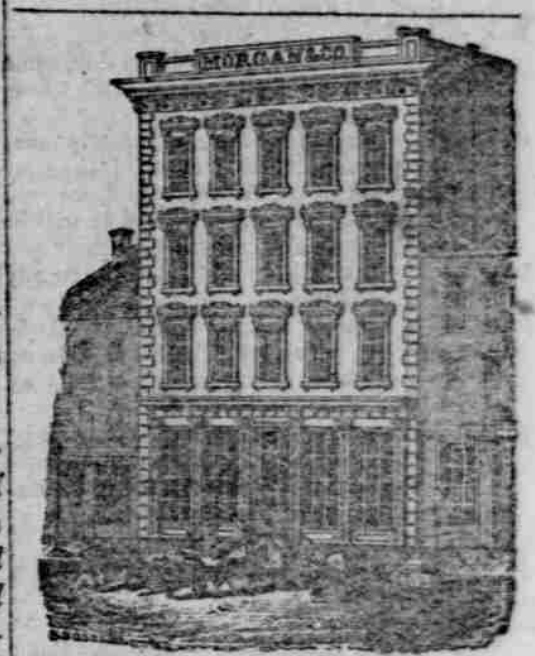
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, and everything in their line, which for style and finish, cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

CARRIAGE HARNESS always on hand or made at short notice, of the best materials, in the best manner.

REPAIRING done promptly, in superior style on reasonable terms.

CHAIN PUMPS put up, with metal tubing, in a manner ahead of any ever done in this section, and satisfaction given.

We warrant our work! May 15, 1856—12m.



No. 40 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the Stock and Book of FRENCH & BULLOCK will continue the business at the same stand—sign of "Varieties." He hopes by attention to business to receive a continuance of the former patronage of the house. G. W. BULLOCK. May 29, 1856—4f.

J.B. HILL, Daguerrean and Ambrotype ARTIST.

ROOMS south side of the Square, next door to Dr. McNeely's office, up stairs, Fayetteville, Tenn.

20 BBLs. Plaster Paris; 20 do best Hydraulic Cement, for sale by JNO. S. DICKSON, June 26, 1856. Huntsville, Ala.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

Hair Restorative

FOR PRODUCING HAIR

ON BALD HEADS!

AND RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To the Original Color.

THIS astonishing and unequalled Preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads, when used according to the directions, and turn Hair black to its original color, after having become gray, and reanimate it in all its original health, lustre, softness and beauty. It removes at once all scurf, dandruff, and unpleasant itching, scrofula, eruptions and fevers heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming thin, falling off, and hence acts as a perfect HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.

We annex a few certificates to corroborate our assertions: Prof. Wood, Dear Sir—My hair had for several years been becoming permanently gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last few weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a lustre and softness greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oil or any other preparation I have used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative, or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it. MRS. C. STIMMONS, 144 Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 10th, 1854.

SARAH LOUIS, March 7th, 1855.—Prof. Wood's: My hair commenced falling off some three or four years since, and continued to do so until I became quite bald. I tried all the popular medicines of the day, but to no effect. At last I was induced to try your celebrated Hair Restorative, and am happy to say it is doing wonders. I have now a fine growth of fine young hair, and cheerfully recommend its use to all similarly afflicted. A. C. WILLIAMSON, 138 Second-st. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30th, 1855.

Messrs. O. J. Wood & Co.—Gents, yours of the 13th inst. came duly to hand, inclosed please find \$36, it being the amount of Hair Restorative. I have sold it all. If you choose you may send me six dozen bottles of Hair Restorative, I think I can sell it. It has done miracles in this place, I sold one man 6 one dollar bottles, it fetched near hair out all over his head. Yours Respectfully, M. H. GRIDLEY. St. Louis, June 23, 1853.

Prof. Wood: As you are about to prepare and send your recently discovered Hair Restorative, and as you request my opinion of it, I will state that my hair was, a few months ago, very gray, and after using two bottles of your Hair Restorative, it assumed its original color, and since its application all dandruff has disappeared from my head, and I have been troubled with no disagreeable itching of the scalp. I am satisfied those who use it will not regret it, as it gives the hair the appearance of having been recently oiled. I am prepared, therefore, to recommend its use to all who are desirous of having a beautiful head of hair. I am, sir, yours, &c., H. L. STEWART. Prepared and sold at 114, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo., and 310 Broadway, New York. A very liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers. For sale in Nashville, wholesale and retail by Ewin & Brother, and all the druggists throughout the country. Also for sale, Prof. Wood's Oriental Sensitive Liniment and Vegetable Magic Life Pills, warranted better than any other or money in all orders refunded. N.B. We now put up the Restorative both with or without sediment, and think for restoring color, that with sediment should be used in preference. Feb. 21, 1856.